THE ROANOKE TIMES.

EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT MONDAY RUANOKE TIMES PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors. TIMES BUILDING.

Third avenue and First street Sonthwest TERMS, BY MAIL, (Postage Prepaid.) Daily, one month . " three months " six months " one year All papers sent out of the city must be paid for invariably in advance.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 194.

THE TIMES is delivered in Rosnoke, Salem and Vinton every morning by carriers for 50 cents per month. THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing the news of the week in a more condensed form, one year, \$1.00 in advance.

Advertising rates made known on applica-Items of news, communications, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of The Times. Remittances, by express, money-order, regis-tered letter, check, or draft, should be addressed and made payable to

THE ROANOKE TIMES PUBLISHING CO., Roanoke, Virginia.

Entered at the Postoffice at Roanoke as second class matter.

ROANOKE, VA., NOV. 14, 1891.

Food for Reflection. From THE TIMES Anniversary Edition A comparison of newspaper statistics

with our esteemed contempo of interest.	raries	may
	Sept. 1890.	Sept. 1891.
No. advertisements		275 28
" pages "columns		48
THE HERALD— No. advertisements	250	141
** columns advertisements	44	20
" columns	64	28
No. advertisements		181
** pages	4	32
The above figures are a	2.7	com-
mentary on the progress of daily papers in Roanoke.	the	three

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

A suggestion comes from a prominent citizen of Norfolk, Mr. H. L. Page, who has, we believe. property interests in Roanoke, in regard to the city jail. He suggests, since extensive alteration must be made in it, the advisabily of changing its location.

Some day Roanoke will surely place its jail in a less conspicuous place. It is not too early to agitate the matter, nor too late to effect the change.

The proper plan it would seem, would be to erect a jail elsewhere, and use the present location for police headquarters, and for what we earnestly hope will be the outcome of the charter agitation-a police court presided over by a police magistrate.

Without being in position to urge the matter strongly, THE TIMES thinks Council might at least debate the sub-

AGAINST THE LOTTERY.

An important meeting was held in Chickering Hall, New York City, Thursday night, to extend aid and encouragement to the anti-lottery party in New Orleans. Mayor Abram S. Hewitt made the principal speech. He declared that the lottery made ten million dollars a year, and could well affort to spend several million dollars to purchase the State and perpetuate their charter.

From the purchase of a State, Mr. Hewitt pointed out the danger that another few millions could purchase the nation by carrying doubtful States in favor of a party which would agree to quietly remove the restrictions which prevent the free use of the mails by the lottery company. The danger is not overstated. States have been purchased in Presidential elections by the bribery of voters.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The Christian convention has comwork of the Virginia Missionary Society, which has the supervision of this denomination in the State, was reviewed in detail, showing progress that cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the disciples.

The convention displayed a progressive spirit in mapping out the work for another year and in the steps taken toward new church enterprises.

One of the most important actions was the raising of a fund for the establishment of a female seminary, and Roanoke is the place for the location of the institution.

The denomination is stronger here than in any other city of the State except Richmond, and the church is geting a strong hold in Southwest Virginia and the territory adjacent to Roanoke. When the time comes to decide the question of location, Roanoke's claim should be presented.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: I See in your valuable paper of this morning that in all probability the present jail will have to come down; if this is the case would it not be well for your honorable Council to consider the advisaorable Council to consider the advisability of moving the jail to a less prominent street than Campbell. The present courthouse, I understand, is too small for the needs of your rapidly growing city, and it will only be a little time before the land around it will be required, so that it can be enlarged; besides it seems to me, that a street which promises to be the most prominent busipromises to be the most prominent business street of your beautiful city is not the place for the jail. Hoping that your most prominent business men will express their views on this subject, I

remain yours truly,
HERMAN L. PAGE.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1891.

THE CHAMPION TRAVELER.

During Forty-One Years He Has Covered Nearly Three Million Miles. A reporter in Philadelphia claims to have found a man who has traveled the largest number of miles on earth. He is an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and runs on the main line. In over 41 years of travel he has covered the enormous total of near-

ly 2,900,000 miles. For over four consecutive decades, says the Philadelphia Press, his home may be said to have been practically on the rail. He has lived over the rattling wheels and behind the racing locomothe very oldest employes of the Penn-sylvania Railroad Company. He is seventy-three years of age, but with his bright eye and sturdy, erect figure he would readily pass as twenty years younger.

younger.
Mr. Wilhelm entered the service of the Pennsylvania on September 20, 1850, and has been continuously in its employ ever since. During 38 years he was traveling baggage master, and made each week 1,412 and each year 73,424 miles.

During three years of his 41 years of service he ran as conductor on the Camden & Amboy division of the Pennsylvania between Philadelphia and New York. The distance is 96 miles and he made two round trips or 384 miles a week, or 59,904 miles in all.

During a year and a half of that three years he also went from New York through Philadelphia to Harrisburg, 105 miles further, or a weekly increase of 420 miles, and for the year and a half a total of 32,760 miles. These two minor totals of 92,664 miles added to the 2,791,112 makes a grand and magnifi-cent aggregation of 2,883,776 miles.

His closest competitor is Conductor S. G. Boone, who recently left the service of the Reading railroad, and who lays claim to a total of 2,847,000 miles. Then comes Tip Layton, now superintendent of the affairs of the Pullman company at Indianapolis, for whom the Indianapolis Journal claims the largest mileage, with 2,338,246 miles to his credit.

MATRIMONIAL NOTICES.

Queer Things in the "Courtship Corner" of a Scotch Journal

This is the name given to an advertising department in some of the Scotch newspapers, answering to the "Personal" column in some of our American journals, says the New York Ledger. In justice to "Cannie Scotland" we must say that its "Courtship Corners" are not occupied by notices which are at all equivocal. The Caledonians in pursuit of love through the press seem to be in search of the legitimate article. Matrimony appears to be their object, and a characteristic desire for dowry is most unromantically apparent in many of the advertisements.

Some of the announcements are very funny. For example, three young ladies, "aged respectively sixteen, nine-teen and twenty-one," announce that they have set their hearts on marrying "three special constables." Why special constables? Upon what metaphysical principle can this prejudice in favor of tipstaves be explained? Let us hope they have been taken into custody. "A jilted young lady" wishes to unite her-self to "a jilted young gentleman"—for the reason, we suppose, that misery loves company—and a young lawyer, "high in position," would be willing to chain himself for life to a young lady with three hundred pounds a year.

Advertising being costly, and the Scotch an economical people, the candidates for matrimony in the "Court-ship Corner" appeal in groups to the sensibilities of the unmarried, the expense of the notices being divided, share and share alike, among the parties in-

It is interesting to know that Young Scotland is tolerably quick, although it cannot keep pace with Young America.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

A Striking Instance of It is a Pair of Pigs.

My father one day bought two young pigs from a man who lived two or three iniles distant on the opposite side of one of our great rivers, says a writer in Wide Awake. The pigs were caught. tied up in two sacks, and put into my father's wagon, which was then driven a long, roundabout way, in order to cross the river by a bridge at some distance. Not one step of the way did the pigs see, because, as I said, they were tied up in bags to prevent their jumping from the wagon.

Well, they were brought home and put into the pig-pen. But in the morn-ing, when the hired man went to feed them, the pigs were gone. Search was made in every direction, and at last some one discovered pigs' tracks in the soft, wet sand by the river side. Could they have swam across? What! those little pigs swim across that great river? Impossible!

But after searching up and down the But after searching up and down the river-banks in vain, my father, who had read of many wonderful things having been done by what is called "animal instinct," harnessed his horses and drove the long, roundabout again, to the place where he had hought the pigs. where he had bought the pigs.

And there sure enough, they were, safe in the yard of their old home, where their former owner had found them when he got up in the morning. They had swam across the river and then gone straight to the place of their birth, regardless of bridges and roundabout roads. How did they know where

An Underground Lake. An underground lake has been discovered three miles from Genessee, Idaho. It was found by a well-digger. At a depth of sixteen feet clear, pure lake water ran out over the surface for a time, then settled back to the earth's level. The most curious part of it, says the Boise Statesman, is that fish were brought to the surface on the overflow. "They have a peculiar appearance and are sightless, indicating that they are underground fish. The spring has attracted much attention and many farmers in the vicinity fear that their farms will drop into the lake."

CELLULOSE AS ARMOR.

Use Made of It in the Construction of Naval Vessels.

In foreign navies several ships have already been supplied with cellulose for the purpose in question. The tests have not been entirely successful. Chief Contractor Reed of the English navy, who has made substances for filling cofferdams his special study, contends that woodite, an English article, and not cellulose, is the ideal material. The only substance made in this country which at all resembles cellulose is made from cedar bush.

Cellulose, says the New York Sun, is made of cocoanut by Torrillion & Co. at Chamalieres, in France. It contains meal and fiber. The fiber has the natural color of the cocoanut and the strength of horse hair. The length varies from eight to thirty centimeters. varies from eight to thirty centimeters. The meal, which is the cellulose proper, is also of the peculiar brown color of cocoanuts, and is in fine grains. The specific gravity of the fiber and the meal in loose masses is sixty-five kilograms per cubic meter; when compressed, one hundred and twenty-five kilograms. Cellulose absorbs water and by its swelling provides the safest possible swelling provides the safest possible obstruction. On account of its low specific gravity, less than that of cork, it is valuable for life belts, and may be used in large quantities to keep a seri-ously damaged ship afloat. Cellulose compressed and packed in a cofferdam of a ship to form a leak belt does not emit any unpleasant odor and does not decay for two or three years. When pene-trated by a projectile it is not ignited and does not give off any disagreeable smoke, possessing, in this respect, a great advantage over rubber armor. If dry, loose cellulose be ignited it gives out white smoke. Combustion in cellulose can be controlled by compressing the substance. When compressed it is difficult to ignite, and if damp it cannot be ignited.

The fiber is loosely spread on a table seven feet square and in a layer about two or three millimeters thick. This forms a nest for the meal, which is smoothed off by hand to a thickness of four or five centimeters. Rectangular blocks fifteen to twenty centimeters long and ten to fifteen centimeters wide are laid off by hand and the compartments are then packed with these blocks. Boards with leaden weights are laid on top of the blocks and a man, by his weight on the boards, compresses the cellulose beneath. This process is repeated on every fourth or fifth layer, until the thickness of the layers is as

WON BY A HANDSPRING.

A Little Lawyer Who Went an Athlete One Better.

A Mr. Simonson, of Bay City, Mich., is a legal luminary from the northern part of the state, who is a bunch of nerves done up in a small package, but there is a perceptible admixture of dynamite in his make-up and he's a formidable opponent no matter who is placed against him. He is full of sur-prises and is very liable to turn the guns of an opposing lawyer against that un-fortunate individual.

A story is told illustrative of this and is worth repeating. Simonson went be-fore a country justice to try one side of a red-hot line fence fight, says the De-troit Free Press. Pitted against him was a big, raw-boned, broad-chested, double-fisted sprig of the law, who was better adapted to building fences than construing any law regarding them. He mistook noise and oratorical gymnas-ties for wisdom and learning. In the ties for wisdom and learning. In the physical exertion of addressing the judge he came out of his coat, then dispensed with his vest, later tore off his collar, threw his necktie behind him, opened his shirt that his throat might have full play, rolled up his sleeves, pounded the table all over the room, perspired like a cupola tender in a molding room, roared himself hoarse and at la sank back in an apparent state of total collapse.

Simonson arose with all the dignity that a little man can assume, threw off his coat, vest, collar, cuffs, necktie and suspenders, rolled up his pants and shirt sleeves, spat on his hands, respectfully

said:
"Your honor," let out a war whoop, turned a handspring and sat down. minute's silence enabled the bucolic assembly to catch on, a shout of laughter, in which the court led the chorus, made everything jingle, the big attorney sawed the air in a vain effort to be heard. Simonson deliberately made his toilet, and when nature had exhausted itself in laughing the jury gave Simonson's client a yerdict.

A GREAT SHAKE.

An Earthquake That Upset Things Eighty Years Ago.

One of the most violent earthquakes of this century was that which de-stroyed the town of New Madrid, Mo., in 1811. The first shock occurred December 16 and was followed by others of constantly increasing violence until February. The town stood on a bluff fifteen or twenty feet above the sum-mer floods, and sunk so low that the next rise covered it to the depth of five feet. The most marked phenomena, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, occurred in the Mississippi river, the bed of which rose, carrying great waves which swamped many boats and drowned the crews. Other boats were wrecked on snags thrown up from the bottom of the river where they had lain buried for ages. The sulphureted gases discharged during the shocks tainted the air and rendered the water of the river poisonous for many days. In St. Louis county fowls fell from the trees as though dead; crockrey fell from shelves and was broken, and the inhabitants of the pioneer settlements left their homes in fear of being crushed. For several years the earthquake of 1811 was known as the "great shake." The center of its violence seemed to be at Little Prairie, twenty-five or thirty miles below New Madrid, although the vibrations were felt all over the valley of the Ohio and as far up as Pittsburgh. Sand bars and projecting points of land were swallowed up in the flood, with great cottonwood trees, which were entirely submerged.

AFTER THE THIEVES.

More Stolen Horses Have Been Recovered.

ROANOKE TIMES BUREAU, PULASKI, VA., NOV. 13.

The good work of breaking up the gang of horse thieves goes bravely on. This morning about 1 o'clock Messrs W. R. Huffard, of Wytheville; C. W. Callaghan, of Newberry's Mills; G. W. Carter and Jos. Bones got back from Floyd, whither they had gone to get Mr. Callaghan's horse, mentioned in this correspondence.

correspondence.

They also found and identified Huffard Bros.' mare stolen from Wytheville March 3 last and a mare stolen
from Granville Blessing, of Wytheville.
This stock is all on the farm of John
W. Wertz, of Floyd, and he refused to
give up those last named until further
proved. He says he bought two of
them, one for \$90 and one for \$125.

There are said to be possibly fifteen
other stolen horses in the Wertz neighborhood.

Michael Swecker, near Ivanhoe, had two horses stolen a few days ago. They were yesterday overtaken at Max Mea-dows, but the thief escaped. This theft is also charged to the gang.

To Oust the Dagos.

The Knights of Labor are working actively to rid the town of a lot of Dago labor being brought here by Mount & Jones, contractors on the Peak creek work. A public meeting was held to-night, in which an amended resolution was adopted, addressed to Mount & Jones, asking them to dispense with this labor. Another meeting is called for Monday night. The Italians have not cu: wages and two of them get \$3.50 a day as stone workers.

BREVITIES.

Mr. Tom Massie, of Wytheville, is quite sick at the home of his brother, T. L. Massie, Esq.

The Feagles trial cost Pulaski county \$800. Including lawyers fees, there has been \$4,500 expended in this case, and so far only a hung jury to show for it.

C. C. Magill, of Baltimore, is visiting at Claremont, the Magill place near

Mount & Jones, the contractors for walling Peak creek, have opened a commissary.

The whist club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Christian last night. Partners for the game were chosen by matching divided quotations from Shakespeare.

Seven men at Maple Shade Inn the other night averaged in height six feet four inches and in weight 230 pounds.

Rev. John C. Orr, of the M. E. Church, has joined in wedlock Mr. George E. Christopher and Miss Rhoda Grubb.

Manager Eckman, of the Pulaski Iron Company, left to night for a visit to Pennsylvania.

Hurt at the Wells.

C. I.. Hottel has the contract for boring the artesian wells needed by the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company for their water works. His brother, J. A. Hottel, was assisting him yester day. While at work the spring beam broke loose and fell across his stomach and left leg. The beam is very heavy and the accident narrowly escaped giving Hottel a serious injury.

Heironimus & Brugh

110 Commerce St.,

Are now ready for business for the

FALLAND WINTER.

Ladies who did not attend their opening should avail themselves of the first opportunity to visit their establishment and look at their

Large and Varied

For this week we will make special efforts in our

Dress Goods and Cloak Departments.

Novelties are going fast, and to get select styles it behooves intending buyers to make an early visit to these departments. Special offerings in

Blankets, Comforts and Counterpanes

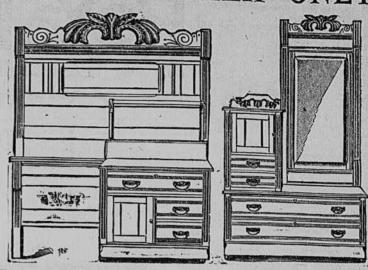
for the next ten days. See the EXTRA HEAVY WHITE BLANKET at \$5,

a decided bargain; also the 12-4 7 lb. White Country Factory Blanket at \$6.75; cannot be equalled in the city.

Heironimus & Brugh DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

110 Commerce Street, Roanoke, Va.

PULASKI. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.



COPPER & STONE.

Will offer special inducements on all Chamber Furniture. Call and get prices before buying. We will save you money on anything in the Furniture line.

F. WINGFIELD.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.

114 Commerce Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Represents the Liverpool and London and Globe and other large Fire Insurance Companies. Agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the Largest and Best Insurance Company in the world. Special agent for the Travellers' Accident Insurance Company.

RESIDENCES for sale in the best parts of the city on easy terms. Two 7-room houses on Franklin road; price, \$2,500; \$150 cash; balance \$30 per

month.

Two 9-room houses, with all improvements, near the Roanoke and Southern depot. for \$3,250; \$150 cash; balance \$30 per month.

Nice residence on Wells street for \$2,700.

Fine new dwelling, with all improvements, on Park street; price \$5,500; easy

Two new residences on Gilmer street for \$2,400. Five-room house on Fifth avenue n. e. (corner), \$1,575.

HOUSES

FOR

A SPECIAL Bargain Sale

OF

LADIES'

All Wool Vests

ENOCK BROS.'

NEW YORK BAZAAR. 50° EACH

This lot consists of only 35 dozen Wool Vests, with or without sleeves, and will soon be sold out. Don't delay, but supply yourself at once. Respectfully,

ENOCK BROTHERS.

PROPRIETORS, 48 Salem Ave..

ROANOKE, VA.

J. H. GILL. Ivanhoe, Wythe County, Va.,

IRON FOUNDER.

Having recently located at Ivanhoe, I wish to inform the public that I am fully prepared and equipped to do a General Foundry Business, and that the manufacture of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MINING CARS, SAW MILLS, ORE WASHERS,

Together with Furnace Work, Mill Castings, etc., will have my special attention. Address,

J. H. GILL,

IVANHOE, VA. THE TAMES' Anniversary Edition may be had in any number at THE TIMES



RENT

A POORLY-MADE COAT

Is dear at any price. You do not want a cheap coat, but you want a Good Coat cheap. We have lots of the latter. For instance, the

\$6.75

we offer this week are bright and new, well made and trimmed, good wearers; as good as any \$10 ones in the city. Our

\$10.00 SUIT and OVERCOAT

has become the town talk. Everybody wants them. They come in all the newest fabrics, make a genteel garment for almost any one and as good as anything that sells for \$15 elsewhere.

K.&S.

Reliable Clothiers and Outfitters. 40 SALEM AVE., Roanoke, Va.

P. S-We offer special drives in L. dies' Jackets this

135 SALEM AVE.